

remedy; and/or (4) enforcement of the choice of law provision would contravene a strong public policy of the forum state. Allen, 94 F.3d at 928.

Plaintiff has devoted her argument to the fourth factor, arguing that because North Carolina law prohibits contractual waivers of jury trials, see N.C.Gen.Stat. § 22B-10, enforcement of such choice of law provision would be unreasonable as North Carolina has determined that contractual jury-trial waivers are unconscionable as a matter of its public policy, as expressed by and through its General Statutes. While this court prefers trials by jury - - and would prefer a trial by jury in this case - - the logic which plaintiff employs would simply invalidate all choice of law provisions contained in foreign as well as domestic contracts as North Carolina not only finds contractual jury trial waivers unconscionable, it has found forum selection clauses unenforceable. This court's colleagues have addressed similar arguments, finding that foreign forum selection clauses *are* enforceable even though § 22B-10's sister provision, § 22B-3, provides that forum selection clauses are unenforceable as against public policy. See Tree.com, Inc. v. Laureate Online Educ. BV, 2013 WL 4079303, *4 (W.D.N.C. Aug. 13, 2013); Scholl v. Sagon RV Supercenter, LLC, 249 F.R.D. 230, 242 (W.D.N.C. 2008).

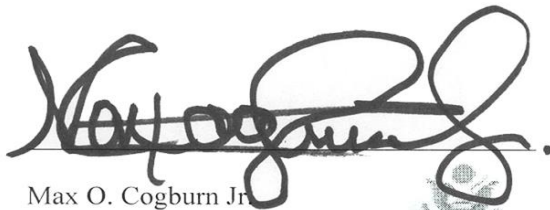
Turning back to the Allen factors, the first three favor enforcement of the choice of law provision. The fourth factor requires this court to consider North Carolina public policy, which clearly does not favor contractual waivers of jury trials; however, the court cannot conclude that such law would in turn invalidate the choice of law provision as being contrary to public policy as such does not in-and-of itself violate any "prevalent concept of good morals or fundamental principle of natural justice or involve injustice to the people of the forum state." Boudreau v. Baughman, 368 S.E.2d 849, 857-58 (N.C. 1988). See Bires v. Waltom, LLC, 2008 WL 2980095,

*3 (M.D.N.C. Aug. 1, 2008). Considering all the Allen factors together, the court finds that plaintiff has not overcome the presumption of validity and will in turn strike the jury demand. As a jury trial is an important right, the court will, however, grant the motion without prejudice as to revisiting the issue at the Final Pretrial Conference in the event this case progresses to an actual trial.

ORDER

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that defendant's Motion to Strike Plaintiff's Jury Trial Demand (#3) is **GRANTED** without prejudice as to reasserting the substance of such contention at any Final Pretrial Conference.

Signed: September 2, 2015



Max O. Cogburn Jr.
United States District Judge